New species of the genus *Altiapa* PARSONS, 1986 (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae, Satyrinae) from Irian Jaya (Indonesia)

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Abstract: *Altiapa andreasi* **sp. nov.** (locus typicus: Habbema Lake) and *Altiapa aborigena* **sp. nov.** (l. t.: 20 km SW Wamena) from the highlands of Irian Jaya (Indonesia) are described. Both holotypes (♂♂) are deposited in Darwin State Museum (Moscow).

Neue Arten der Gattung *Altiapa* PARSONS, 1986 (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae, Satyrinae) aus Irian Jaya (Indonesien)

Zusammenfassung: Die beiden neuen Satyrinenarten *Altiapa andreasi* **sp. nov.** (locus typicus: Habbema Lake) und *Altiapa aborigena* **sp. nov.** (l. t.: 20 km SW Wamena) aus den Hochländern von Irian Jaya (Indonesien) werden beschrieben. Beide Holotypen (♂♂) werden im Darwin State Museum (Moskau) deponiert.

Introduction

Altiapa (type species *Platypthima decolor* ROTHSCHILD & JORDAN, 1905) is a genus described by PARSONS only in 1986. Besides the type species, PARSONS included the following taxa in this genus: *klossi* (ROTHSCHILD, 1915), *pandora* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1916), *goliathina* (JORDAN, 1924), *pedaloidina* (JOICEY, NOAKES & TALBOT, 1916), and *colorata* (NISHIZAWA & SIBATANI, 1984). Earlier these taxa were referred to the closely related genus *Platypthima* ROTHSCHILD & JORDAN, 1905, containing near 10 species now. *Altiapa* mainly differs from *Platypthima* in the following: antenna longer; underside of forewings usually with eyespots at apex; tornus of hindwings distinctly extended, not rounded; valve hooked at apex dorsally. Both genera are distributed only in the highlands of New Guinea and hence are little known.

During our excursions to higher elevations of Irian Jaya near the Habbema Lake in February 1995 we collected some satyrine butterflies with characters of the genus *Altiapa*, but they differed from all taxa known in this group. These two new species are described below.

Abbreviations

TL	type locality
BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London (formerly British Museum (Natural History))
DSM	Darwin State Museum (Moscow)
ZMZI	Zoological Museum of the Zoological Institute (Saint Petersburg)
MSU	Moscow State University

Altiapa andreasi sp. nov. (Figs. 1, 2)

Holotype: ♂, West Irian, 30 km SW Wamena, Habbema L., 3300 m, 8.-9. II. 1995. The holotype will be granted to the DSM.

Paratypes: 1 ♂, ibid., BMNH; 1 ♂, ibid., ZMZI; 1 ♂, ibid., coll. V. MAVRODI; 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, ibid., coll. V. TUZOV; 3 ♂♂, ibid., coll. I. CHERNYAK.

Description and diagnosis

Male. Length of forewing 19-22 mm (holotype 21 mm). Upperside of forewings and hindwings dark brown with a delicate yellowish suffusion between inner margin and median region of wing. Upperside of the hindwings with one or two black eyespots near anal angle. Underside of the forewings with yellowish suffusion between inner margin and median region; the same suffusion in basal area of wing; black apical spot is not very distinct. Underside of the hindwings with diffuse suffusion of the cream-coloured scales in the basal area; narrow white zigzagged line runs from middle of costa to inner side; paralleled to this a subterminal row of six black ocelli with white centres; eyespot near anal angle very small. Hindwings scalloped at veins; tornus distinctly extended; cilia of both wings chequered.

Female very similar to male with the length of forewings 24-25 mm.

Male genitalia (fig. 7). Tegumen (dorsal profile) wide, round. Uncus (dorsal profile) of almost uniform width, slightly curved (lateral profile), beak-like. Brachia of gnathos normal, long, spiniform, slightly upwardly and outwardly curved. Valvae hirsute, elongate, narrow from middle to apex, with large spine-like process just before the apex; deeply serrated ventrally and with 3-4 large teeth at base. Juxta weakly developed, U-shaped. Aedeagus simple, short.

Etymology. The species is named after our expedition guide, Andreas NDRURU.

Habitat. The butterflies were discovered between shrubs of juniper and rhododendron at 3200–3400 m altitude (habitat see fig. 5).

Altiapa aborigena sp. nov. (Figs. 3, 4)

Holotype: ♂, West Irian, 20 km SW Wamena, 2800 m, 12. II. 1995. The holotype will be granted to the DSM.

Paratypes: 1 ♂, ibid., ZMZI; 1 ♂, ibid., coll. V. MAVRODI; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, ibid., coll. V. TUZOV; 2 ♂♂, ibid., coll. I. PLYUSHCH.

Description and diagnosis

Male. Length of forewing 17–19 mm (holotype 19 mm). Upperside of forewings dark brown with a very delicate yellowish suffusion between inner margin and median region of wing. Upperside of the hindwings evenly dark brown, with one or two black eyespots near anal angle. Underside of the forewings with yellowish suffusion between inner margin and median region; the same suffusion in basal area of wing; black apical spot is absent. Underside of the hindwings with diffuse suffusion of the cream-coloured scales in basal area and inner margin; narrow white zigzagged line displays only near centre of costa; subterminal row consists of five black ocelli with white centres. Hindwings rounded, slightly scalloped at veins; inner margin indented so that tornus is pronounced; cilia of both wings dark grey.

Female very similar to male but length of forewings is 21–23 mm.

Male genitalia (fig. 8). Tegumen (dorsal profile) wide, oblong. Uncus (dorsal profile) of almost uniform width, slightly curved (lateral profile), beak-like. Brachia of gnathos normal, long, thin, slightly outwardly curved. Valvae hirsute, elongate, narrow from centre to apex, with large tooth just before the apex; serrated ventrally near apex. Juxta weakly developed, U-shaped. Aedeagus simple, short.

Etymology. "Aborigenus" – Latin version of "local".

Habitat. The butterflies were discovered in the cloud forest at altitudes of 2500–2800 m (fig. 6).

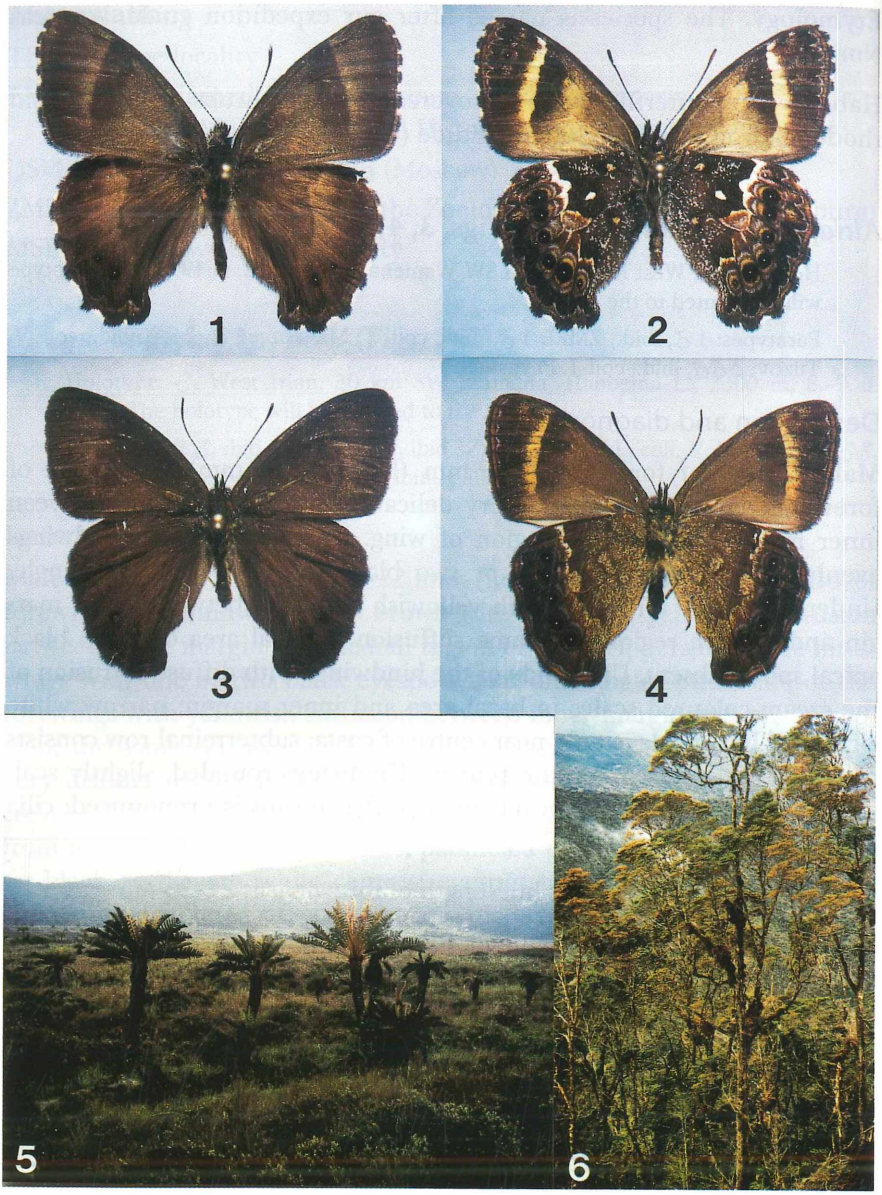

Fig. 1: *Altiapa andreasi* sp. nov. Holotype. Male (upperside). **Fig. 2:** *Altiapa andreasi* sp. nov. Paratype. Male (underside). **Fig. 3:** *Altiapa aborigena* sp. nov. Holotype. Male (upperside). **Fig. 4:** *Altiapa aborigena* sp. nov. Holotype. Male (underside). **Fig. 5:** Alpine grassland and shrubs (Habbema Lake) — habitat of *Altiapa andreasi*. **Fig. 6:** Mountain cloud forest (Jayawidjaya Mts.) — habitat of *Altiapa aborigena*.

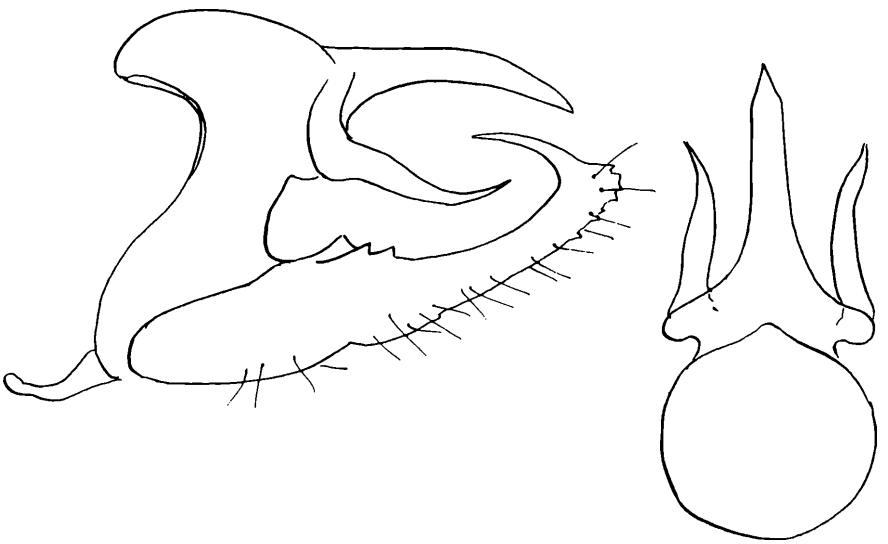

Fig. 7: Male genitalia of *Altiapa andreasi* (dorsal and lateral profile).

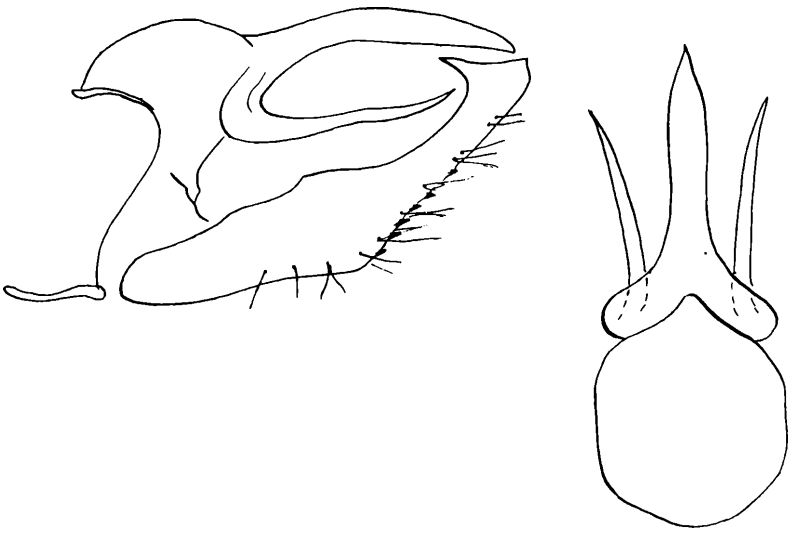

Fig. 8: Male genitalia of *Altiapa aborigena* (dorsal and lateral profile).

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